



Stone County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

7
FATAL
opioid overdoses
in 2017-2018



The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance** (ESOOS) grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

--enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;

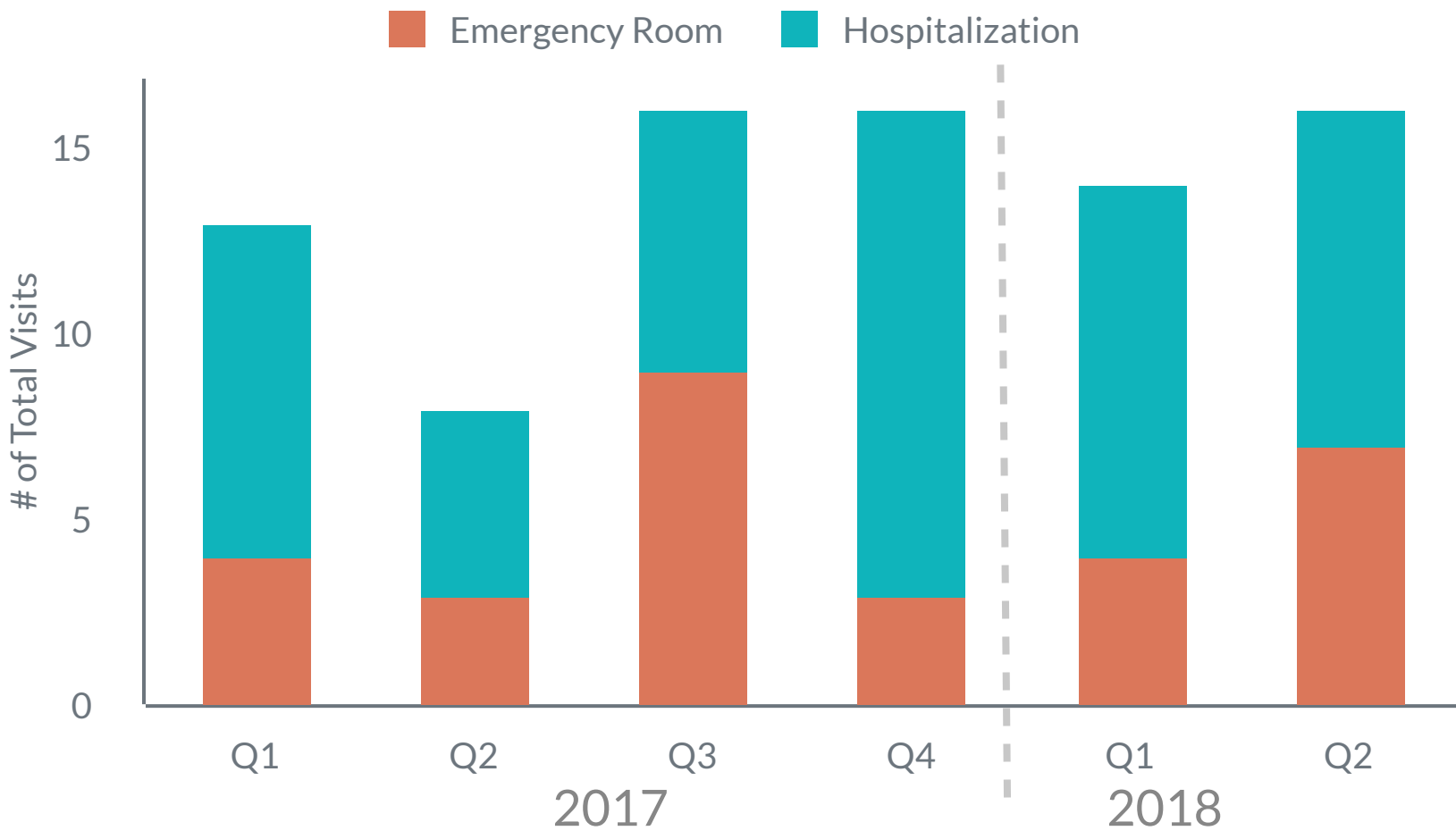
--disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.



If you or a loved one has a problem with alcohol or drugs, please call:
(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018

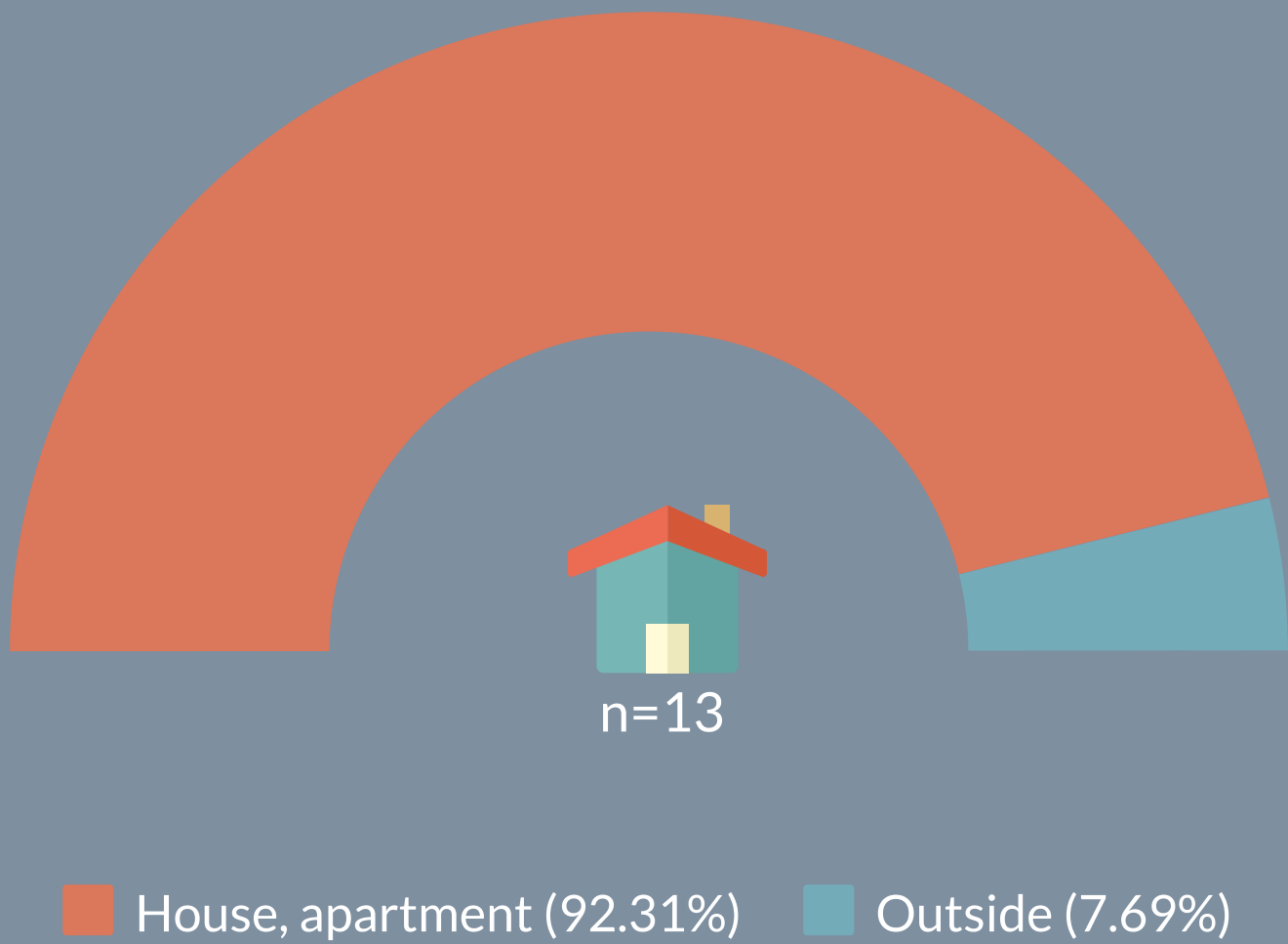


Above: More than 9 in 10 of resident nonfatal opioid overdose discharges treated in the hospital or ER involved non-heroin opioids (92%). In Stone County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (60%) and the majority (63%) were between the ages of 25-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Stone County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (92%).

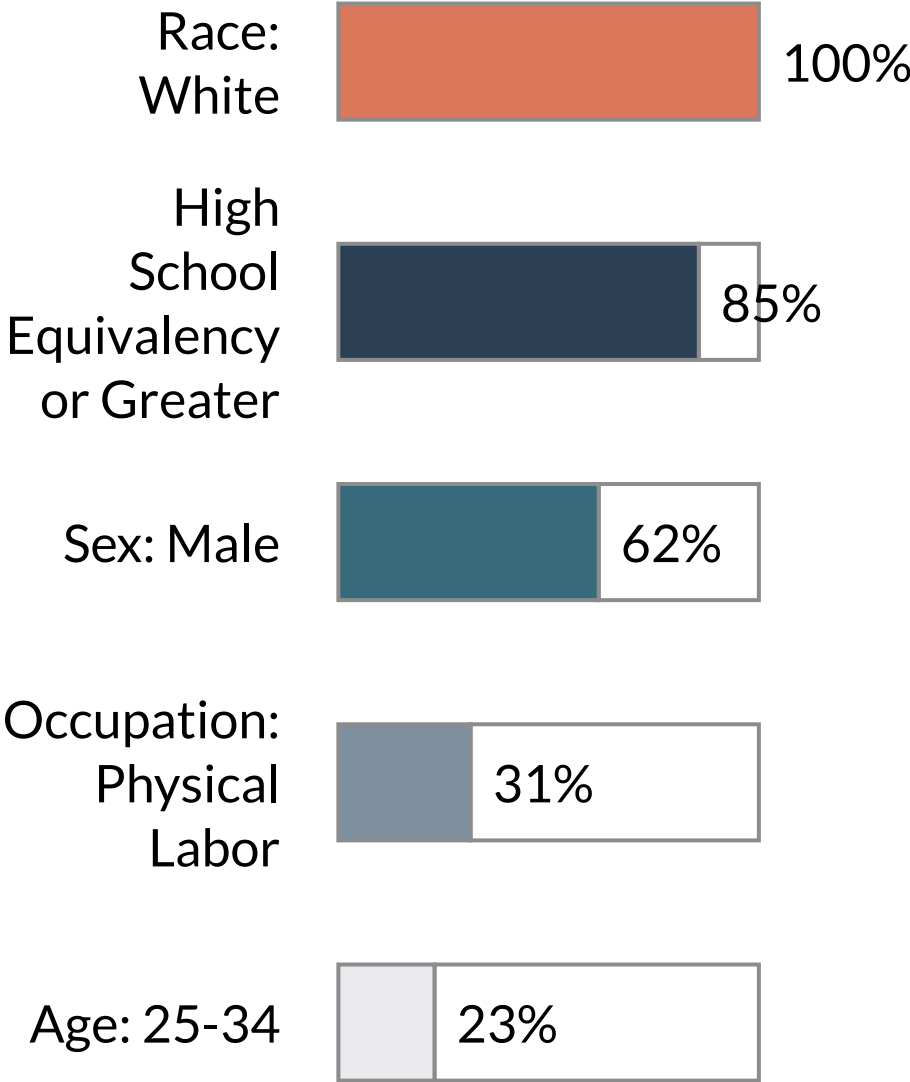
Fatal Overdose Location

January 2014- December 2018



Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2014- December 2018



In Stone County, the majority of those who fatally overdose are White. Males are slightly more likely than females to experience a fatal overdose. More than 1 in 5 victims were between the ages of 25 and 34 and greater than 3 in 10 had an occupation that involved physical labor.

This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

Please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination at 573-751-6285 for more information or to request a fact sheet for your community.